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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/450,867	11/30/1999	LYLE BATE	26530.4	8271

27683 7590 06/02/2003
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP
901 MAIN STREET, SUITE 3100
DALLAS, TX 75202

EXAMINER

WILLETT, STEPHAN F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2003

89

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

P2C

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/450,867	BATE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Stephan F Willett	2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 May 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . 6) Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103© and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Connor et al. with Patent Number 6,178,510 in view of Chang et al. with Patent Number 6,157,953.
4. Regarding claim(s) 1, 11, 15, 19, O'Connor teaches checking user authorization in a computer network and access levels. O'Connor teaches a software agent, col. 7, lines 8-17. O'Connor teaches rights of a principle to a resource, col. 8, lines 3-5. O'Connor teaches updating rights to access a resource, col. 8, lines 10-14. O'Connor teaches receiving a request

from a software principle, col. 7, lines 65-67. O'Connor teaches retrieving rights, col. 8, lines 27-30. O'Connor teaches a first set of rights, col. 11, lines 18-21. O'Connor teaches second rights at a second location, col. 12, lines 8-10. O'Connor inherently implies the updating of user's rights, col. 9-10, lines 66-3. O'Connor teaches the invention in the above claim(s) except for explicitly teaching updating of user's rights. In that O'Connor operates to check requests to content servers, the artisan would have looked to the network access controlling arts for details of implementing user verifications. In that art, Chang, a related access controlling network system, teaches "a method of automating the process of registering new applications and services", col. 5, lines 39-41 in order to provide updated rights. Chang specifically teaches that "typically an administrator will choose all the service hosts that contain services that were recently modified or added", col. 10, lines 31-33. Further, Chang suggests "there can be many service hosts, each of which have several services available", col. 10, lines 28-29 which will result from implementing his rights verification. The motivation to incorporate updated user's rights insures that various software alternatives are supported for added usability. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate updates as taught in Chang into the rights levels described in the O'Connor patent because O'Connor operates with security levels and Chang suggests that optimization can be obtained when capabilities are added.

Therefore, by the above rational, the above claim(s) are rejected.

Regarding claims 3-4, Win teaches allowing different and higher user access levels, col. 6, lines 20-22.

5. Regarding claims 2, O'Connor teaches a table of principles, col. 9, lines 1-2.
6. Regarding claims 3, O'Connor teaches a table of rights and even formulas, col. 9, lines 2-

- 5.
7. Regarding claims 4, Chang teaches a table of access to a resource, col. 14, lines 18-20.
8. Regarding claims 5-6, 12-13, 16-17, 20-21, Chang teaches a resource manager to map access to a directory of rights, col. 12, lines 53-58 and O'Connor at col. 9, lines 60-62.
9. Regarding claims 7, 10, 14, 18, 22, Change teaches updating of rights, col. 10, lines 19-23.
10. Regarding claims 8-9, O'Connor teaches remote access, col. 6, line 65.
11. Regarding claims 10, O'Connor teaches updates at scheduled times, col. 10, lines 54-55.

Response to Amendment

12. The broad claim language used is interpreted on its face and based on this interpretation the claims have been rejected. For example, "a request from the principle for the rights", not the data in the resource or access to the data, but the rights.
13. Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the cited portion s of the references and relevant portions of the reference.
14. The limited structure claimed, without more functional language, reads on the references provided. Thus, Applicant's arguments can not be held as persuasive regarding patentability.
15. The references should not be read in a vacuum, and must be taken in context of what was reasonable based on the subject matter as a whole as would have been understood at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter

pertains, thus one must understand and look beyond “the cited text”. Thus, Applicant’s arguments can not be held as persuasive regarding patentability.

16. Applicant suggests only “a person”, Paper No. 8, Page 3, line 8 is described. First, such a limited interpretation would not be reasonable based on the subject matter as a whole as would have been understood at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains, and inherently, the client is acting as an agent for the user. Many software processes or agents are evoked by a user command, such as the agent described by O’Connor as a software agent, col. 7, lines 8-17. Said agents access, update, forward and receive information as claimed. Thus, Applicant’s arguments can not be held as persuasive regarding patentability.

17. Applicant suggests “access authorization procedure relies on in-person identification”, Paper No. 8, Page 3, line 20. The above argument is not commensurate with what is presently claimed and therefore will not be considered at this time. However, the numerous processes and agents that interact between the client and resources reads on the claimed agents. Thus, Applicant’s arguments can not be held as persuasive regarding patentability.

Conclusion

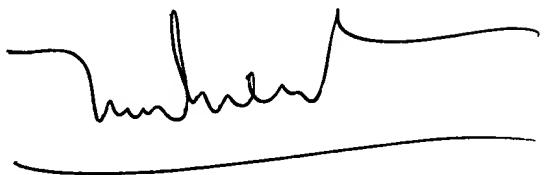
18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is disclosed in the Notice of References Cited. A close review of the references is suggested. The other references cited teach numerous other ways to perform rights verification or naturally updating via many software techniques, thus a close review of them is suggested.

19. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy

as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephan Willett whose telephone number is (703) 308-5230. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM.
21. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley, can be reached on (703) 308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7239.
22. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9605.

sfw



LE HIENT LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER